

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertisine, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—
\$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 2 weeks;
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

NO. 16.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th days of FEBRUARY inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day, the subscriber, intending to relinquish farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about a half mile southeast of Uniontown, in Straban township, Adams co., Pa., the following personal property:
HORSES and COWS.—1 fine Bull, 11 head of Sheep, the best in the county, Hags, 4 Wagons, 1 broad-tread, 1 narrow-tread, One-horse Spring Wagon, an ordinary One-horse Wagon; Cart, good Sulky, 2 Hay Carriages, Wood Ladders, Ploughs, Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Fork, good Grain Drill, 2 Horse Rakes, one a spring tool, and the other revolving, 2 good Sleds, 2 Wagoning Mills, Scutching Mill, Wheelbarrow, Jack-screw, Threshing Machine, with double shaker, Oak Yoke, Work Bench, 2 sets Dung Bards, Horse Gears of all kinds, Cart Harness, Lines, Carriage Harness, Riding Bridles, Saddles, 3 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, Traces of all kinds, Halter and Cow Chains, Crowbars, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Axes, Maul and Wedges, Cross cut Saw, Broad Axe, lot of good Old Bricks, Lard Press, Cheese Press, 3 Smeadars, Single and Double trees, Lard Roller, lot of good Posts, Post-holing Machine and Auger, Hay Cutter, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Scurves, and a No. 1 Royal Cook, good as new, and two tin-plated and one pewter Stove, Tables, Chairs, Barren, Desks, Cupboards, Meat Vessels, Wheels, 1 large Wood Wheel, 1 ring-stone, Hay by the ton, Cornfield, 8 Carping, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by
ARMSTRONG TAUBINBAUGH,
Feb. 9, 1864.

Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of J. J. F. BAYLEY, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAN. 5, 1864.
NANCY BAYLEY,
Administratrix.

Notice.
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of DEBORAH LUTHERMAN, of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAN. 5, 1864.
ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT,
Executor.

Notice.
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of MARIA RYKER, late of Monaca township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAN. 5, 1864.
LAVINA S. DEBIL,
Executrix.

Notice.
THE third account of Robert McCarty, Secretary of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23rd day of FEBRUARY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JAN. 18, 1864.
JOS. BUSHEY, Prothy.

MISS MCCREARY
HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the latest styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.
Oct. 20.—2m

List of Letters,
REMAINING in Gettysburg P. O. February 18, 1864.
Becker Samuel, Radcliffe Louis, Jas. H. Blanche P. A. H. (Johnson) Lucia, Jas. H. Davidson W. H. (2) Shaffer Anna, 42 08 G. Herbert Rev. Wm. T. Toussaint Elizabeth Hunt J. C. Whitmore Sarah Jones Charles M. FOREIGN LETTERS. M. Arly John M. Barrett Miles M. Arly John M. Barrett Miles M. Arly John M. Barrett Miles
Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.
D. A. BUEHLER, P. M.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.
THE account of F. N. MARTIN, Esq., Register and Receiver of Adams county, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax received during the year ending Dec. 1, 1863, from the personal representatives of the following named decedents:
Leah Lerew, \$5.29
Magdalena Munford, 8.57
Abe Sample, 1.02
Wm. Ott, 24.35
Phoebe Peterson, 42.08
Annanna Keckli, 60.00
Susanna Little, 5.10
Catherine Miller, 8.00
Nancy Walker, 41.01
Register 5 per cent. for Collection, 9.80
Balance, \$186.20
The subscriber, appointed by the Court to audit the public offices, certifies that the above is correct.
Feb. 2, 1864. A.
J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A REVISED gentleman having been restored to health in ten days, after suffering all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of CURE. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNELL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAIRBANKS' COFFEE BRO'S.
THE American Receiver Coffee and Brooms at Dr. H. L. HONOR'S Dava Store

Professional Cards.
Claim Agency.
THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.
R. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

D. MC CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE removed to one door west of Baltimore (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).
A. J. OLVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him,—Office between Baltimore and Chambersburg streets, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg Street, opposite Dr. K. Harner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

Removal.
R. O'NEAL has removed his office from the building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Rev. once adjoining the office April 7, 1863. u.

Dr. Wm. Taylor
informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage.
[Sept. 29, 1863. u]

Dr. James Cress,
COLLECTOR PHYSICIAN, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Beloeite" means to choose or select. Hence, he selects the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other medicinal schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discards those more injurious, such as: antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood lettings, &c.
Office on the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Kelly.
Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1863. u

Cannon & Adair
NEW MARBLE WORKS,
Corner of Baltimore and East Side Streets opposite the Court House.
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Feb. 10.—t.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.
MEALS & BRO.
In York street, Gettysburg, Pa.
HERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, WALLS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.
Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 27.

John W. Tipton,
FASHIONABLE HATTER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent facilities and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.
Dec. 6.

Latest from New Orleans.
JUST received and for sale at CUDORI & GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great variety and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrops of all kinds, from 35 to 55 cents per gallon.
Sept. 2.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.
THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coins, and the highest price given by
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELLER, York street.
Feb. 21.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand on the Hill, in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrops of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., and everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FEED of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given.
He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage.
Feb. 21.—t.
J. M. TOWNE.

Coal—Coal—Coal.
SHREDS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.
Come On! Come On!
They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
[Feb. 20.]

Gray Hair Restored—Baldness Prevented.
LONDON Hair Color Restorer and Dressing. The only attested article that will absolutely restore the hair to its original color and beauty, causing it to grow where it has fallen out or become thin. Wholesale or retail at SWANN'S, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. [Aug. 15.]

Choice Poetry.

W. E. A. R. I. N. E. S. S.
BY R. G. LUNDKILLER.
O little feet, that such long years,
Must wander on through doubt and tears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load!
I nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
A weary thinking of your road.
O little hands, that weak or strong,
Have still so long to give or ask!
I nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
A weary thinking of your task.
O little hearts, that throbb and beat
With such an impotent feverish heat,
Such fruitless and strong desires,
Mine, that so long have glow'd and burn'd,
With passion into ashes turn'd,
Now cools and consoals its fires.
O little soul, as pure and white
And crystalline as rays of light
Direct from Heaven, that course divine!
Retraced through the mists of years,
How red my setting sun appears,
How hard looks this soil of mine!

Interludes.

Sometime.
It is a sweet, sweet song, flowing to and fro amongst the topmost boughs of the heart, and fills the air with such joy and gladness, as the song birds, when the summer morning comes, sing in the dark woods, and the day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future, which we call "sometime." Beautiful flowers and sweet singing birds are there; only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear, except in faint far-off strains, the other. But oh, reader, be a good cheer, for to all the good there is a golden "sometime." When the hills and the valleys of time are passed, when the wear and fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life, are over; then there is a place and the rest appointed of God. A homestead, over whose blessed roof falls no shadow of evil clouds; across whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with the spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty, among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under the shadows, where there is no more sorrow, no pain, nor sound of weeping—sometime.

How We Abuse our Stomachs.
No other civilized people, probably, are accustomed to abuse their stomachs so badly as the Americans of the United States. Our food is often badly chosen, still more frequently spoiled in cooking, and almost always eaten in utter disregard of dietary rules. We eat far too much fresh meat, and especially pork, in its most objectionable form, and too little fresh vegetables and fruits. Our table is bedecked with hot, greasy, and saturated with butter, and the hot, black, molasses coffee which forms the staple of our breakfasts, are, in the way in which they are taken, among the most deleterious articles ever put upon a table. There is another American abomination, and have no small share of our ill-health to answer for. The nuisance, as it is generally made, is the abomination of abominations. Some describe it as "very white and indigestible at the top, very moist and indigestible at the bottom, and untold horrors in the middle. Even our bread is unwholesome. It is of the finest of flour and fermented till its natural sweetness and a large proportion of its nutritive elements are destroyed or raised with those poisonous chemicals, soda and cream of tartar. In either case it is unfit to be eaten. The rich cakes our good housekeepers deem so indispensable are still worse, and so on. Now, add to our badly-chosen dishes and our objectionable cookery the rapid eating and imperfect mastication, and the continually interrupted digestion, which our intense and feverish life necessitates, and we have a complicity of abuses which would, one must believe, have long since utterly destroyed the vital stamina of any people not originally endowed with marvelous physical powers.—*Jaques'Hints.*

How IT HAPPENS.—One fruitful source of discontent and one great bar of enjoyment in this world, is the practice of comparing one's life with others; utterly ignoring the fact that every person has an inner as well as an outer life; or, in the old fashioned words of the Bible, "that every heart knoweth its own bitterness."
"How happy such and such persons must be!" if I were only they! when, ten to one, these very persons, oblivious of their wealth and position, are weary and heart sore with the din and battle of life.

SOAKING SEEDS.—The Chinese seldom sow a seed without having previously soaked their seeds in diluted manure, keeping them there even until they begin to sprout. They hold that this not only gives the plants an early and vigorous start, but preserves the seeds from worms or birds. The practical results of Chinese agriculture are too important for us to speak of them with contempt. Would it not be well for us to use some safe steps for our corn, squashes, melons, &c., as a general rule, and not as an exception?

Be careful of your word, even in keeping the most trifling appointment.—But do not blame another for a failure of that kind, till you have heard his excuse.
A physician advertises to cure "all kinds of female weaknesses." He must be the most wonderful of all possible doctors.

Woman's Temper.

No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us.
Let a man go home at night, wearied out by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition—it is like sunshine falling upon his heart—he is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in a wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominant over the bad feelings of a natural heart.
Smiles, kind words, and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Surely, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper, it is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and, to the close of life, it retains all its freshness and power.

A Man with too Much Wife.

Chapman, a witty lawyer in Hartford, was busy with a case at which a lady was present, with whom he had already had something to do as "counsel."
Her husband was present—a diminutive, meek, forbearing sort of a man—who, in the language of Mr. Chapman, "looked like a rooster just fished out of a well barrel," while the lady was a large portly woman, evidently the "better horse." As on the former occasion she "balked" on the cross examination. The lawyer was pressing the question with urgency, when she said, with vindictive fire flashing in her eyes—
"Mr. Chapman, you needn't think you can catch me; you have tried that once before!"
Putting on his most quizzical expression Mr. Chapman replied—
"Madam, I haven't the slightest desire to catch you; and your husband looks to me as if he was sorry he had!"
The husband faintly smiled assent.

Matrimony.

A live female who found the cords of Hymen not quite so silky as she expected, gives vent to her feelings in the following vigorous stanza. The penultimate line is particularly comprehensive and expressive:
When I was young I used to earn
My living without trouble;
Had clothes and pocket-money too,
And hours of pleasure double.
I never dreamed of such a fate,
When I—A lass was courted—
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook,
housekeeper, chambermaid, landlady,
dandy woman, and scrub generally,
doing the work of six.
For the sake of being supported!

A gentleman in Indianapolis has in his employ a Irishman possessed of a good deal more zeal than knowledge. His employer gave him a key one morning, with instructions to "go to the post office and get the contents of 40." "I'm finished," had previously come back with pockets, hat and hands filled with a miscellaneous collection of mail-matter, and the explanation: "I couldn't open 'em, sir, but I opened all I could, and here they be!"

A little boy had lived for some time with a peevish uncle. The latter was one day walking out, with the child by his side, when a friend, accompanied by a greyhound, addressed him. The little fellow, never having seen a dog of so slight and slim a texture, clasped the creature round the neck, with the impassioned cry, "Oh, doggie! doggie! and do you live with your uncle too, that you are so thin?"

A man was arrested in New York city, a few days ago, for being a deserter from the army. The evidence was quite clear against him, but sixteen of his friends swore positively that he had never enlisted. Finally the man owned up that he was a deserter, and his slippery-tongued friends are now in prison as perjurers.

The milkmen of Paris are kept honest by a well known practice of stopping their cans at the city gates, while an inspector examines their contents. If he finds any milk watered, he kicks over the delinquent can, and the contents run into the gutters. Sometimes so much milk is spilled in this way that a stream half a mile long is seen running down the gutters.

Parson Brownlow had one glimpse of Longfellow's men before he ran away. He says they were barefooted and in their shirt sleeves, and with nothing to subsist on but their pluck.

The Troy Whig says:—A gentleman of this city, who took occasion on last Sabbath, to doctor some ciders, so as to keep it sweet, was taken to task by his good wife, for laboring on the Sabbath. His reply was, that no good Christian ought to find fault with his work on that day, as he had been doing his best to prevent his cider from working.

A little fellow, not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

SINGULAR FACT.—When a pretty girl returns the love of an Irishman, her heart always goes pity-pat.
A man near Ulster, N. York, lately sold his wife to a widower for a cow.

A Court Scene.

There was a lark in the police court-room as a red-nosed judge took his seat upon the bench, and shouted:
"Bring the prisoner into court."
"Here I am, bound to blaze, as the spirit of turpentine said when he was all a-fire," said the prisoner.
"We will take a little fire out of you—How do you live?" asked the judge.
"I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked him if he'd be roasted or fried."
"We don't want to hear what the oyster said, or the spirits of turpentine, either. What do you follow?"
"Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when it ran over a little nigger."
"Don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business?"
"That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table."
"If I hear any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months."
"I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook."
"Now, sir, your punishment shall depend on the shorthness of your answers.—I suppose you live by going around the docks."
"No, sir; I can't go around the docks without a coat, and I ain't got none."
"Answer me, sir. How do you get your bread?"
"Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat taters."
"No more of your stupid nonsense.—How do you support yourself?"
"On a cheer, (chairs.)"
"How do you keep yourself alive?"
"By breathing, sir."
"I order you to answer this question correctly.—How do you do?"
"Pretty well, I thank you, Judge. How do you do?"
"I shall have to commit you."
"Well, you have committed yourself first, that's some consolation."
The prisoner went out of the court with a jerk, and was hauled to jail.

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator, of January 25th, contains the following "plain talk": "Small pox is prevailing in Richmond, and C. J. Bowden, a rebel Senator from Virginia, has died. We are here, and find it rather on the increase. It was brought here during the siege by Longstreet's army, and is a fixed institution in the rebel army. The personal life and corruptions of the whole gang, their lies, bad-bugs, old clothes, poor diet and guilty consciences—mixed as they are with mean whisky, and all that is mean, dirty and unparliamentary—are enough to flood the country where they go with every fatal disease known to the human family."

The French ladies are going to start a new fashion. The little tuft which starts from the roots of the hair at the side and which formerly formed the little curl known as an *arriere-cour*, is now to fall straight down the cheek in a thick mass, and to be fluffed so as to look like whiskers.

BIG AND LITTLE.—One day a farmer driving along in his wagon, stopped and took in a poor little boy. The boy seemed much pleased. But soon he seemed filled with wonder. He would look for a while at the little front wheel, and then at the big hind wheel. The farmer couldn't think why he kept looking and laughing, till, at length, driving his horse quite fast, the boy, forgetting himself, burst out in a fit of laughter, and spoke to the little front wheel, "Oh, little wheel, big wheel can't catch you."

A MODERN WONDER.—Bessie Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y., had an idea recently that women could do more with their needles if they did less with their tongues, and she promised \$50 to the Soldiers' Aid Society of the village if twelve women could be found who would sew all day without speaking. Fifteen candidates presented themselves, and, *mirabile dictu*, fourteen of them succeeded in keeping quiet. They were sorely tempted by various lookers on, but only one yielded. Heroic fourteen!

"People should never kiss those of their own sex; we never kissed a boy in our lives—except occasionally a pretty tom boy."

HENRIETTA.—"Are you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a clergyman to an invalid.
"Oh no!" was the reply; "I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse."

We should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. Faith in virtue, truth, and Almightiness, will save us alike from rashness and despair.

It has been thought that people are degenerating, because they do not live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But nobody can afford to live long at current prices.

A Dutelman's heart-rending soliloquy is described thus: "She loves John, Mickle toller as I, because he has got a couple tatters more as I has."

In a country church-yard we find this epitaph:—"Here lies the body of John Robinson, and Ruth his wife," and underneath this text—"Their warfare is accomplished."

We notice the marriage of Mr. Day and Miss Field, which presents this singular anomaly, that though he won the field, she gained the day.

"We Told You So!"

Told us what? "Why, that the Negro was incapable of taking care of himself, and if he was ever free, we should have to take care of him." O yes, we remember. And you "told" us several other things:
1. That if the blacks were ever freed, they would flood the North. Well, half a million are practically free, and where are they found in the North? How many have left the District of Columbia, or Baltimore, or Hilton Head, or Fernandina, or New Orleans, and gone into Maine, or New York, or Ohio? Where are the blacks that we "told" were to inundate the Free States? Precisely where all sensible men knew they would be—under their native Southern skies, where they are most wanted, can do best for themselves, and should remain. When freedom moves down South, they have no need to run up North to court her.

2. You "told" us that the flood of contrabands rolling up North among our snow banks, would bring wages down to ten cents a day. How are wages now, under the dawn of freedom?

3. You "told" us Negroes never would work except under masters. How, then, were they to work so industriously in the Free States as to bring Irish labor down to ten cents a day?

4. You "told" us the Negroes never would leave their dear masters—they loved them so intensely. No, indeed! They would fight to the death to repel us "invaders." How came we then to have any Freedmen to care for? Why have they fallen in by thousands as our triumphant banner has lit up the dark domain of treason?

5. You "told" us the Negro would not fight. He was "too stupid"—"too cowardly," and we knew not what. What then of Vicksburg, and Fort Hudson, and Honey Springs, and Fort Wagner? Ask Col. Higginson, and Gen. Saxton, and Admiral Porter, and Gen. Blunt. "I am no abolitionist," said Rear-Admiral Porter, at Vicksburg, after beholding the valor of the African, "I am no abolitionist; but the African possesses far more intelligence and capacity and shrewdness than is generally supposed in the North or South? They are generally superior to their masters. They are much abused, and I am anxious to see their condition improved." "Won't fight?" and yet we have 50,000 in the Federal Army, and more coming; and some of the best fighting of this war has been by the Freedmen?

Russia Advancing.

The laws of national development led us to expect that the enfranchisement of the serfs of Russia would soon be followed by other evidences of advancement. The speech with which the Czar last year opened the Diet of Finland, granting constitutional reforms, also led us to expect that similar measures would be granted to other parts of the Empire. The official organ of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg repeatedly confirmed this belief, and announced that a kind of representative Constitution would be given to the Provinces.

An Imperial ukase has been published for the organization of provincial and district representations in Russia, with the exception of the Western and Baltic provinces—a step which inaugurates constitutional monarchy. This cannot but have a great influence in developing the civilization of that immense Empire. The extension of privileges begets responsibility, and men who feel the worth of them and accept and act upon them, are progressing to a higher grade of intellectual and national life. The hitherto untutored mass of the Russian population will be greatly benefited by this change, granted no doubt by Alexander in accordance with a fixed policy by which the reigning family intend that the largest empire in the world shall one day also be the most enlightened. We hail with pleasure everything which tends to the advancement of any part of the human race.

The Nashville Union says:
"From a gentleman just from Larkinsville, Alabama, we learn that our advance is picking up deserters by hundreds, who are continually arriving at Larkins Ferry and reporting to the Provost Marshal at that place. Not only are these deserters anxious to accept the President's amnesty, but a majority express a desire to enlist in the Union armies, despite the dangers to which they subject themselves."

A letter from Natchez, Mississippi, dated 25th ult., says:
"Our town is showing signs of returning vigor. A healthy reaction is already visible. Planters who hitherto held aloof are returning to their allegiance and receiving back their landed property. No less than ten have taken the President's oath within a few days. Deserters are coming in daily. Fifteen arrived from Alexandria a few days ago, and four this morning from the same point, bringing in their Captain and the Surgeon of the regiment as prisoners."

Discovery of Silver in Michigan.
There is a great excitement in Michigan over the discovery of silver near Lake Superior. The Detroit Free Press says speculation has already commenced. Men who have taken lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre are selling out at advances of thousands of dollars upon the original cost of their tracts. One tract has been sold for six thousand dollars; the owner bought it a few weeks ago from the government for two hundred dollars.

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER.—Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluable to the soldier in the camp, exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

A man down east has invented yellow spectacles, that make lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expence while eating.

We notice the marriage of Mr. Day and Miss Field, which presents this singular anomaly, that though he won the field, she gained the day.

A man down east has invented yellow spectacles, that make lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expence while eating.

Alleged Infidelity of a Wife—Summary

On Friday morning a week, a shocking tragedy occurred in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., in which two old and influential citizens were the participants. The particulars, as given in the Pittsburgh papers, are as follows:

Mr. Joseph Moore, auctioneer, of Johnstown, on his recent return from nine months service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the intimacy said to exist during his absence between Marbourg and Mrs. Moore, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a dashing disposition, Moore called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. Marbourg, hearing of Moore's threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outraged husband would not listen to her.

On Friday morning, Moore arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the postoffice, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar, saying, "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a clean breast of it last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward, and Moore discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself, and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the eldest, a son, about twenty years of age. The murderer has a wife and one child. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. The deceased was a prominent citizen, a merchant of Johnstown for thirty years, and had accumulated a large fortune. Both of them were members of a church.

Mrs. Moore, has already been remarked, is a woman not wanting in personal charms. Of late years her husband, although attentive to business, has not been particularly well-looked, and it may be the desire for more than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall. If fallen she has. Mrs. Marbourg, who is a most accomplished woman, is a native of Philadelphia.

A Protest Against Ruffing.

A protest against ruffing at the Sanitary Fair has been drawn up by a number of the clergymen of New York city and vicinity, who protest against that system in those terms:

1. We protest against it, because it is, in our conviction, contrary to the Word of God.
2. We protest against it, because it is absolutely contrary to the law of the State, which forbids, under pains and penalties, "the setting up or proposing any money, goods, chattels or things in action to be relieved by, or the bounties interested in the distribution of any money, goods or things in action by lot or chance."
3. We protest against it, because the judgment of the civilized world, as expressed in the legislation of many Christian States (our own in particular), condemns, as immoral, all resort to the lot, or what is commonly called chance, for the purpose of raising money or disposing of articles not otherwise readily saleable.

As the logical issue of these positions, and under the inevitable constraint of duty which they involve, we cannot take part, directly or indirectly, in an enterprise which, however worthy in its ulterior objects, is publicly advertised to close in a violation of both divine and human law, and in a disregard of the judgment of mankind and of the interests of morality, which cannot fail to react powerfully in a tendency to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue.

Among the signers to the protest are: Reverend Gardiner Spring, J. McElroy, George Potts, Thomas De Witt, John M. Krebs, Stephen H. Trigg, William R. Williams, Edward Lathrop, H. D. Gause, C. K. Imbrie, John Cotton Smith, John Dowling, Frank Remington.

GERMAN EMIGRATION—The promise of increased and increasing immigration from Europe continues to be realized. According to official returns, 15,018 emigrants left Bremen in 1862, and 18,015 in 1863. Of the latter number, 17,528 came to this country.

FATAL ACCIDENT—On the 2nd inst., Mr. Nathan Loucks, who had recently become one of the proprietors of Spring Forge Paper mill in York county, Pa., died from the lock jaw, produced by having his arm caught between two of the rollers in the mill.

A woman applied for a free ride on the railroad near Troy, New York, on the ground, that she had three husbands in the army.

The "spotted fever" prevails in some sections of Frederick county, Md., and is proving fatal.

Married.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 16th, at New Chester, Adams county, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. E. Davis, of New Oxford, Mr. J. M. WALTER, of Gettysburg, to Mrs. LIZZIE STONESEIFER, only daughter of Henry Myers, Esq.

Died.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. BETTE CURENS, wife of Mr. Oliver Curens, in the 21st year of her age, youngest daughter of William and Margaret Ferguson.

A POLICY of Perpetual Insurance given by the Baltimore Insurance Company has been lost. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

For Rent.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Railroad street, now occupied by W. H. Ashbaugh. Apply to WM. A. DUNJAN, Jan. 25, 1864.

Lost.

A POLICY of Perpetual Insurance given by the Baltimore Insurance Company has been lost. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

Boarding.

MRS. EMMA JANE ZIEGLER has opened a first-class Boarding-house at her residence on West Middle-street, Gettysburg. Feb. 1, 1864.

Excelsior! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world; call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON & BRO. Dec. 15.

Albums! Albums! Albums!

JUST received a large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums, which we offer below City prices. TYSON & BRO. Dec. 15.

Boarding.

MRS. EMMA JANE ZIEGLER has opened a first-class Boarding-house at her residence on West Middle-street, Gettysburg. Feb. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKIN DISEASES, TETTER, ITCH, Eruptions, ULCERS, ARTHERIS, RING WORMS, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, Eruptions, covering the whole body, of long standing and most obstinate in character, are quickly cured by DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, No. 329 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia. Sold by S. S. FOSKEY and A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. [Jan. 12.]

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.
Superior Flour.....\$6 25 to 6 75
Red Wheat.....1 10 to 1 15
White Wheat.....1 10 to 1 15
Corn.....1 10 to 1 15
Rye.....1 10 to 1 15
Buckwheat.....1 10 to 1 15
Buckwheat Meal.....1 10 to 1 15
Clover Seed.....7 50 to 8 00
Timothy Seed.....7 50 to 8 00
Flax Seed.....2 50 to 3 00
Barley.....1 10 to 1 15
Oats.....1 10 to 1 15
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....12 50
Do, per bag.....1 25 to 1 30
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 1 30

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Wheat.....1 03 to 1 09
Rye.....1 10 to 1 15
Corn.....1 10 to 1 15
Oats.....1 10 to 1 15
Cloverseed.....9 25 to 9 37
Timothyseed.....3 25 to 3 30
Beef Cattle.....2 25 to 2 50
Hay, in Bundles.....30 00 to 31 00

VOLUNTEERS & CONSCRIPTS!

To Soldiers or others wishing to increase their income, there is no better way of doing so at this time, than the sale of our Watches. They are warranted as represented!

"Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travellers."—Frank Leslie's, Feb. 21.

"Prettiest, best and cheapest timepieces ever offered."—N. Y. Illustrated News, Jan. 10.

"Very pretty and durable Watches for the Army."—Y. Army & Navy Journal, Government Organ, Aug. 20.

"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in business."—Louisville, Ky., Journal, July 31.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS. Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most Pleasing Novelty.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being 16 karat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$201. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes \$45.

SILVER WATCHES! First Class Hunting Time-Pieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these watches must insure universal approbation.

An imitation so flawless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or heavy engraving making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER in existence.

The Sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing as they very readily do, at \$25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single day by any one of ordinary business tact.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, with enamel dial, and money out hands, in gold running order, by the half dozen, \$68. Sold only by the case of six.

Upon receipt of two dollars, as guarantee of good faith, we will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States, collecting balance of bill on delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, giving them their watches before payment is required.

Soldiers in the disloyal States must remit CASH IN ADVANCE, as the express companies peremptorily refuse making collections in such dangerous localities. Remember, Cash in advance from within the army lines in rebel States! We guarantee the safe delivery of all Watches, whether they are sent by mail or express.

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers. 171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will follow the following schedule:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Third Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fourth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fifth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March will be sold, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARIA REIDY, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, at the late residence of said Testatrix, in Mounsey township, 2 miles south-east of Gettysburg, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, and Fodder, Corn and Wheat by the bushel, also Growing Grain, 3 Narrow-Tread Wagons, a Family Sprayer, Sleigh, Harness, Ream, Lard and Tallow by the pound; also Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Kitchen Table, 2 Corner Cupboards, 4 Stands, Clock, 2 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe Cooking Stove and Tin, 3 sets of Chairs, 40 yds. of Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c., with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. A credit of 12 months will be given. Every thing will be sold, as I am going West.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March will be sold, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARIA REIDY, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, at the late residence of said Testatrix, in Mounsey township, 2 miles south-east of Gettysburg, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, and Fodder, Corn and Wheat by the bushel, also Growing Grain, 3 Narrow-Tread Wagons, a Family Sprayer, Sleigh, Harness, Ream, Lard and Tallow by the pound; also Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Kitchen Table, 2 Corner Cupboards, 4 Stands, Clock, 2 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe Cooking Stove and Tin, 3 sets of Chairs, 40 yds. of Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c., with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. A credit of 12 months will be given. Every thing will be sold, as I am going West.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will follow the following schedule:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Third Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fourth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fifth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March will be sold, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARIA REIDY, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, at the late residence of said Testatrix, in Mounsey township, 2 miles south-east of Gettysburg, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, and Fodder, Corn and Wheat by the bushel, also Growing Grain, 3 Narrow-Tread Wagons, a Family Sprayer, Sleigh, Harness, Ream, Lard and Tallow by the pound; also Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Kitchen Table, 2 Corner Cupboards, 4 Stands, Clock, 2 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe Cooking Stove and Tin, 3 sets of Chairs, 40 yds. of Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c., with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. A credit of 12 months will be given. Every thing will be sold, as I am going West.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March will be sold, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARIA REIDY, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, at the late residence of said Testatrix, in Mounsey township, 2 miles south-east of Gettysburg, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cows and young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, and Fodder, Corn and Wheat by the bushel, also Growing Grain, 3 Narrow-Tread Wagons, a Family Sprayer, Sleigh, Harness, Ream, Lard and Tallow by the pound; also Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Kitchen Table, 2 Corner Cupboards, 4 Stands, Clock, 2 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe Cooking Stove and Tin, 3 sets of Chairs, 40 yds. of Carpeting, Looking Glasses, &c., with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on each day. A credit of 12 months will be given. Every thing will be sold, as I am going West.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD—On and after the first of January next, Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad will follow the following schedule:

First Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Second Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Third Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fourth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Fifth Train will leave Gettysburg at 8.30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore, and other points Southward. Return at 1.30 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, also from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other points North and Eastward.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March will be sold, the undersigned, Executor of the will of MARIA REIDY, late of Gettysburg, Pa., deceased, at the late residence of said Testatrix, in Mounsey township, 2 miles south-east of Gettysburg, the personal property of said deceased, to wit:

Public Sale.

THE undersigned, about to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Butler township, Adams county, 4 miles from Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of MARCH next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., all his Personal Property, to wit:

Arrival of Escaped Prisoners in Baltimore.

The steamer from Fortress Monroe that reached Baltimore at an early hour on Wednesday morning, brought as passengers twenty-five of the Union officers who had escaped from Libby prison.

On the passage up from Fortress Monroe the escaped officers held a meeting and selected as their president, Capt. J. N. Johnston, of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, to prepare a thorough and reliable account of the entire affair, from its conception to the successful issue of the escape. Lieut. Johnston was one of the originators of the scheme and we were informed by the party yesterday that at no time were there more than twelve persons engaged in the work, and who were aware of the arrangement until the day before the escape was made. We give the following statement of incidents of the great escape as derived from the different escaped prisoners with whom we conversed yesterday:

Two different excavations were made leading to the city sewers, but it was found that the sewers were too small to admit of the passage through them; and after all their labor, they had to abandon that mode of escape. Several of the prisoners, more sanguine and energetic than the rest, commenced the third excavation, this time, as the sequel showed with more success. An old large chisel and a number of saw-knives were used in lieu of picks and spades. An old spittoon was used as the draw-bucket; two ropes were attached to it, one of which was kept in the hands of the operator in the tunnel to draw it back empty, and one in the hands of the party attending at the orifice to draw it out. Fully the dirt, as it was drawn out, was placed under a lot of old-bed straw that had been thrown into a corner from a number of old beds supplied by the hospital attendants. This covered the dirt as they dug and spread it out, and then continued to cover it with straw. They succeeded in getting into the cellar under the hospital, and from there they got through the wall and out under the sand. In the third excavation they first struck the outer surface in the middle of an unpaved street, but immediately stopped up the hole by filling the leg of an old pair of pantaloons with earth and wedging it into the hole. They continued digging until they succeeded in coming out under a tobacco shed; and as that was just the place to suit their designs, the arrangement for the general escape was made.

It was found that the excavation was two and a half feet high, two feet wide and fifty-seven feet in length, measuring from the orifice which the prisoners entered to the place of exit under the tobacco shed. The working parties were altogether about fifty days making the different excavations and during that time succeeded in keeping their hazardous enterprise a secret both from their fellow-prisoners and most of all from their guards and keepers. On the evening when the escape was effected many of the prisoners who had a knowledge of the affair declined to "go in," whilst others upon being suddenly invited, never hesitated or stopped to consider the consequences of their recapture. One traitor in the party would have sacrificed many of those attempting the escape, but fortunately for them they were true to each other.

On the evening of the escape, the first man entered the tunnel at 8 o'clock, and about every five or ten minutes another one would follow. As each man would get out under the shed, he would signal his brother-prisoners in the cellar, by means of a rope, that "all was well."

As each man would leave the tobacco shed he would whisper off in whatever direction he chose. The last prisoner who entered the tunnel from the cellar, and who was reported as escaped, stated that it was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning when he left, and whether any left afterwards cannot be yet ascertained, as no one has reported having left the prison at a later hour. Up to that time about one hundred and twenty officers had escaped. Up to last Tuesday night 26 had reported at Fortress Monroe, and it was thought that about 20 more had succeeded in escaping and were scattered among the Federal encampments about Williamsburg, Yorktown, &c.

Five days were occupied in tracking their way to the Federal lines, and some were compelled from exhaustion to give themselves up to the Confederate cavalry, who were on their tracks. A number, it was stated, were caught in the city, whilst others were tracked and caught on the Peninsula, with the aid of bloodhounds. None of the officers with whom we conversed had heard of any one of the party being shot by the Confederates. Their trials and privations, whilst reaching the Federal lines, after their escape from the prison, was regarded by them all as the most severe part of the undertaking, and it was during this time, that many of the party failed of their strength and spirits, and had to give up.

The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Stetel commanding, and the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, were both on a scouting expedition, and on the lookout for the prisoners, whose escape had been ascertained at Fortress Monroe by General Butler. The larger portion of those who escaped, amongst them those named above, met the two above mentioned regiments at a point about 12 miles out from Williamsburg, and the meeting is said to have been most cordial and enthusiastic. Clothing, food tobacco, and anything else the cavalry could give was bestowed upon their brother soldiers. They were carried in triumph to the encampment at Williamsburg, and from there escorted to Fortress Monroe, where they were all hospitably received by Major General Butler. In their meeting yesterday morning, on board the steamer, they passed a series of resolutions, in which were expressed the expressions of their heartfelt thanks to General Butler, to the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Lieut. Col. Stetel and his wife, to the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and in fact to all those who in any way assisted them after arriving into the Federal ranks, and those who assisted and directed them after their escape from the prison.

It is expected one million dollars will be raised to the Free States for the relief of the loyal people of East Tennessee. Goods are to be sent free by the Government, which is taking a great interest in the matter.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 23, 1864.
The Choice of the People for President.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We understand that the citizens of Petersburg intend making application to the Court for a charter of incorporation. It is their design to have their town incorporated as the Borough of York Springs.

We understand that JOHN T. McJANNET has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for this District, and JOHN CUL, Esq., of this place, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, we consider this a most excellent appointment.

It gives us pleasure to state that Orderly Sergeant O. A. HORNEN, of Capt. Hunter's company, P. H. B., has been promoted to a 2nd Lieutenancy, and that OSCAR D. McMILLAN, of the same company, has been made Orderly Sergeant.

The bill granting JOHN L. BURNS, of Gettysburg, a pension of \$8 per month, for valor on the battle-field, has passed both Houses of Congress. It dates from July 1st, 1863.

The late "cold snap" has been very general. Here the mercury went down to below zero. In some parts of the north it went down to 15 and 20 below.

Wednesday last was the coldest day known in Washington in twenty years. The army has suffered much from the cold.

Capt. Wm. J. Martin has purchased the property of Mr. Jacob Norbeck, corner of Baltimore and High streets, at \$1,000. Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal has purchased the Dorsey property, on Baltimore street, at \$2,000.

Mr. J. W. Tipton has purchased the property of Samuel Herbst, in Chambersburg street, at \$2,300. Mr. Herbst taking Mr. Tipton's in East Middle street, at \$700.

The whole amount of 6-20 Government Bonds disposed of by JACOB A. GARDNER, Esq., of Petersburg, (Y. S.) up to the time the sales closed, was Seventy-five thousand Dollars! This patriotic district is ever foremost in its support of the Government.

The National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention, were to meet yesterday at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, to fix the time and place of meeting of the National Union Convention. Five vacancies will be filled by loyal members of Congress.

Seventy-five buildings were destroyed by fire in Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday evening last. Amongst them were fifty stores, and many of the principal buildings. Forty families are homeless. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. The engines could not be worked in consequence of the severe cold.

The steamer City of Manchester, arrived at New York, brings foreign news to the 4th inst. The war in Germany has commenced. The German troops attacked Missau, and were repulsed by the Danes after six hours' fighting. The battle was expected to be resumed next day. The British Parliament has assembled. The Queen's speech refers generally to Danish affairs and the desire of the British Government to maintain peace. The commencement of hostilities had occasional great excitement in England.

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD.—There is an evident disposition on the part of Congress to grant authority to Secretary Chase, to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. His friends assert that the receipts at the custom houses, between now and July 1st, will be more than sufficient to meet the specie demands at that time, and that a judicious use of even half of the twenty-two millions of gold now in the treasury will put a stop to exportations in gold. Others fear that if this gold is taken from the Treasury, it will be sent abroad and will have a disastrous effect upon the finances.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.—Gen. Wm. Daneman died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, aged 92 years. In Jackson's day he occupied the post of surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. During the war of 1812 he was superintendent of the U. States military stores, and stationed at the arsenal in Philadelphia, and was also brigadier general of the Pennsylvania volunteers. He was one of Governor Snyder's special aids, and commanded a brigade at Camp Deposit, when Philadelphia was threatened by the approach of the British, before their retreat under Gen. Ross, at Baltimore. He held office under the administration of President Madison, was frequently a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and for fifty years was a deacon of the First Baptist church in Philadelphia.

The steamer Constitution left San Francisco for Panama, on the 15th inst., with a million and a half of gold for the U. S. Government.

The Maryland Fair.
We have been furnished with a copy of the annexed letter, from Mrs. PHILLIPS, Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Fair, addressed to the Ladies' Relief Association of Gettysburg, soliciting their co-operation in the laudable enterprise in which the loyal ladies of Maryland are so actively engaged. The Fair is to be held in April and promises to be a brilliant affair. As there is no organized association in this place, we copy the letter of Mrs. PHILLIPS, for the information of our loyal ladies. Although much has been done in this county for the Fairs at York, Lancaster and other places, we are sure that our loyal ladies do not tire of the good work, and express the hope that a liberal contribution from Gettysburg, the scene of the memorable struggles of July last, may be found on the tables of the Baltimore festival. Anything will be acceptable, reliefs from the battle-field, articles of needle-work, pin cushions, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to contribute, either from the Borough or from the County, can do so either by communicating direct with Mrs. PHILLIPS, or by leaving articles at the Post-office in this place, for Mrs. D. A. BUEHLER, who is authorized to receive them.

RUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD., February 14, 1864.

LADIES.—The Executive Committee of the Maryland State Fair Association request me to address you in behalf of our enterprise, and to invite you to co-operate with us in our approaching Fair. The interest of Pennsylvania in the loyal sentiment of Maryland is such that we feel assured of your sympathy. We hope you may resolve to unite with us, and that we may have a Gettysburg table—or perhaps they may combine with other associations in your State, and a Pennsylvania department, be one of our attractions.

By order of the Executive Committee of the State Fair Association of Maryland, ALMIRA LINCOLN PHILLIPS, Cor. Secretary.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, February 16.—Resolutions recommending the re-election of President Lincoln passed both branches of the Legislative Assembly today.

Thus the ball rolls on! From the Kennebec to the Pacific coast—from the North to the great Southwest—from the fields of hardy industry to the rivers of gold—our cry goes up for Lincoln, Union and Victory! Who, among all the politicians of the land, will be so rash, as to oppose this mighty uprising of the loyal masses.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE AND THE PRESIDENT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A large delegation, appointed by the Philadelphia Union League, laid before President LINCOLN this evening the resolutions unanimously adopted about the middle of January, at a great meeting of that influential association, endorsing the present Administration, and earnestly recommending Mr. LINCOLN for re-election. The resolutions were presented by MORRIS McMICHAEL, Esq., in an eloquent speech, which was kindly and characteristically responded to by the President.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—The Reading (Pa.) Times of the 17th instant has the following: "From a letter received by a citizen of this place, from Tannapa, dated February 15th, we learn the melancholy particulars of the drowning of four young girls of Tannapa, while out skating on a pond. It appeared that the ice was weakened at a place where a spring emptied into the pond, and unfortunately one of Mr. George Brown's daughters fell into the opening. Her sister, and two of Mrs. Reidsnyder's daughters promptly went to her rescue, but the ice gave way under them, and the whole four were drowned! The girls all belonged to most respectable families, and the sad event has cast a gloom over the whole town."

The news from the Southwest is important. Refugees from Texas report a fearful state of affairs existing there, and the whole country beyond the Rebel army is a perfect battle field, where engagements between deserters and guerrillas are frequent, in which the former are generally successful. The steamer William Wallace, with the 21st Missouri Regiment on board, while passing Missouri No. 71 on the 23rd ultimo, was fired upon by guerrillas from the Mississippi shore. Nearly one hundred shots were fired during ten minutes. Three of our men were killed and four wounded.

A new counterfeit on the \$20 Treasury note has lately been put in extensive circulation. The face of the bill is nearly a facsimile of the genuine, and it is supposed that part of the original dies were stolen, but the fraud is easily detected by examining the \$20 in the vignette; the cypher in which covers a portion of the shoulder of the Goddess of Liberty. In the genuine there is a blank space between them. The figure of the Goddess is not so artistic as in the genuine, and the back of the bill is coarsely executed.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION IN LEE'S ARMY.—Several hundred copies of the President's Amnesty Proclamation have been sent into Lee's army within a week past. The effect is already perceptible in the increased number of deserters. The Proclamation here for will be systematically showed through the Rebel lines.

TAKEN PRISONER.—Rev. Cyrus Waters, formerly pastor of Shrewsbury Episcopal Church, at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Md., but more recently living in Windsor, N. C. was lately taken prisoner and carried off by a party of Union cavalry who paid a visit to his residence in North Carolina. Mr. Waters was originally from Frederick City, Md., and his wife Miss Gambrill, of Anne Arundel county.

An Important Bill.
The following important bill was read in place a few days since by Mr. KLINE, of Bucks, and we commend it to the attention of the members of the Legislature. This railroad company has made large profits on the immense travel to that sacred locality, and it is highly necessary that persons should be able to travel the route with some safety and comfort, and we hope that the bill will be passed at an early day.

WHEREAS, By a recent struggle in defense of the Constitution and the Union, which took place on that sacred soil in the vicinity of Gettysburg, in which the sons and patriots (of our ancestors, the noble sires of the Revolution) have left their all, families, lives and fortunes in behalf of the cause;

And whereas, The people throughout the loyal States labor under great inconvenience in their pilgrimage to and from the "sacred" soil, by means of the irregular connections and accommodations on the part of the Hanover Branch railroad company;

And whereas, The citizens along the said Hanover Branch railroad greatly endanger their lives, &c., in crossing said railroad, for want of proper notice, on the part of said company; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c.—Section 1. That the Hanover Branch railroad company be, and are hereby, required to keep and maintain proper fencing along the line of said railroad, from the Hanover Junction to the borough line of the borough of Hanover, and to make cattle guards at all crossings of public roads, and maintain the same in good condition, and at the crossing of said railroad on any turnpike and public road, the said Hanover Branch railroad company shall station a flagman for the purpose of signaling any danger to horsemen, vehicles, drovers and persons generally using said turnpike and public road.

Sec. 2. That the said Hanover Branch railroad company be, and the same are hereby, required to run a separate passenger train from Hanover Junction to Hanover in a time not exceeding thirty-five minutes, (between 12 1-2 miles) also, from Hanover to Hanover Junction in the same time, and make the regular connections with the Northern Central passenger trains to and from Baltimore.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of said Hanover Branch railroad company to see that the provisions of the above and foregoing sections be complied with; and a failure on their part, after the expiration of six months, from the passage of this act, shall subject the said Hanover Branch railroad company to a fine of fifty dollars for each day that the provisions of said sections shall be uncomplied with, after the expiration of six months, to be recovered as debts of like amount are recovered before any justice of the peace in the county of York, one half of said amount to go to the directors of the poor, for the benefit of the poor of said county, and the other half to the informer, who shall be a competent witness.

SOLDIERS AND COPPERHEADS.—A soldier at Chattanooga, in a letter to a relative in Lebanon, writes:

We soldiers are well pleased with the results of the elections generally throughout the United States. It gives to the soldiers new vigor and life. It tells them they still have friends at home, with us, heart and hand, who are ready to make any required sacrifice of property—and life if necessary—to crush this wicked rebellion and save the best government ever known. If it had not been for the Copperheads at home, our company books would never have needed to record the name of one deserter. Thank fortune that is past and gone forever! I feel that our soldiers now have no effect whatever. True, there have been and yet are letters of that stripe written to boys in this regiment; the authors of them always receive such replies as silence their rebel batteries.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 12.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—General Duffy, who was promptly dispatched by General Kelly to overtake Ferguson's guerrilla band, which destroyed the steamer Levi, and captured General Semmou, reports that he has been successful in overtaking the raiders and capturing them.

Whether this includes the recapture of General Semmou I cannot learn. The prisoners were being brought to Charlottesville. At the last accounts our cavalry were still moving forward.

Guerrilla bands are reported to be out in unusual numbers looking up conscripts.

J. D. JACKSON, brother of Judge Jackson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, who was lately arrested at Wheeling for using dishonorable language, has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

The case of the rebel Captain Baylor has been finished. The proceedings of the court martial will be made public in a few days.

DIVORCES IN PHILADELPHIA.—There have been, during the past year, one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce being an increase of two on the previous year, and being one in thirty-five of the marriages. If we add to this the number of unhappy attachments, the proportion of foolish and unfortunate weddings to wise and judicious ones, will be about five per cent. Of the above one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce, there were ninety-one in which desertion was the alleged ground; forty-one in which adultery was the cause; nineteen for ill treatment; two for bigamy, and three for habitual drunkenness. In ninety-one of the above cases the suits were brought by the wife, and in sixty-five by the husband; whether this fact shows that the wife is in most instances the discontented and quarrelsome party or not, we will allow others to decide.—Lodge.

There is nothing that is important in addition to the late reconnaissance of the Army of the Potomac. One loss in killed, wounded and missing does not exceed two hundred. All our wounded were brought away. The Rebel loss was probably about the same, as we captured fifty prisoners.

Chief Justice TANEY is in a most feeble condition.

Admiral Lee's report of the recent wholesale destruction of blockade runners at and off Wilmington, makes mention of the death, by drowning, of the notorious pirate, Capt. Cusseter, who, with his pursuer, attempted to reach the shore in a boat from his ship, the Rennie and Jennie Cusseter, it will be remembered, initiated his career of rebellion and piracy as Commander of the brig Jeff. Davis, which he ran ashore and burned near San Augustine, Fla. about two years ago. Next he turned up in the privateer Retribution, and committed serious depredations for a while—this craft was handed over to a brother pirate, Parker, since connected with the capture of the Chesapeake. Latterly he has been engaged in blockade running, and once before had a narrow escape, his vessel being wrecked.

MARRIAGES IN "HIGH LIFE."—The following Orleans marriages are on the tapis: The Count de Paris with the Infant Marie Isabella; Prince Philippe of Wurtemberg with a Bavarian Princess, sister of the Empress of Austria; and Prince Philippe of Saxe Coburg, Son of Princess Clementine of Orleans, with an Austrian Archduchess, sister of the "Empress Elect" Maximilian of Mexico.

The Chambersburg Repository of this week says: Bishop J. J. Glosbecker, of the United Brethren Church, was in town last week, having been permitted to pass through the rebel lines from Stanton, Va., to see after his charges in the North. His district embraces Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Canada; but he has been isolated from all the Northern portions of his charge since the rebellion broke out. His church is strong in the Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia, and makes opposition to slavery a test of membership. Beyond contributions exacted, they have borne but a small part in the war; but it is probable that they will now be compelled to go into the rebel service or leave, as the new conscription is universal. The Bishop is not formally on parole, but as his business is purely official in connection with his churches, he is reticent as to all matters pertaining to the war.

The rebels are making the most desperate efforts to put all the forces they can command in the field for the spring campaign. They will have the whole strength of the "Confederacy" under arms, and will hazard everything in the battles then to be fought. They have conscripted almost every person—old man or young boy—able to carry a gun, and will either win battles or see their cause go hopelessly down. They will have no reserve to draw from, unless it be their slaves, and they will scarcely dare to arm them in any considerable number. Whether with all these efforts, however, they will be able greatly to strengthen their army is a question. The limits to their territory have been so much contracted by the advance of the Union armies, that the population over which they can exercise their power has been very much reduced. Portions of Virginia and the Cotton States are the only sources left them from which to obtain men by conscription.

An official despatch from General Gilmore announces that an expedition of Federal troops, which recently entered Florida, had made successful progress. On the 7th instant they took possession of Jacksonville, and the next day proceeded to the interior, captured a battery seven miles out and within three miles of a Confederate camp, drove up in line of battle. On the 9th they reached Baldwin, from which place the Confederates retreated, after sinking the steamer St. Mary's, and burning 279 bales of cotton. The Federal forces captured about one hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery and other valuable property.

Presents to Jeff. Davis Captured in a Blockade Runner.
A letter from Key West gives the following in reference to the cargo of the steamer Cumberland, recently captured in the Gulf:

"The cargo of the Cumberland is a well-assorted one, and very valuable. Among other things found on board were one hundred barrels of gunpowder and a large number of Enfield rifles. She has also in her hold a very large quantity of fine gray Rebel uniform cloth and bales upon bales of superior navy blue, besides an immense number of ready-made Rebel uniforms, boots and shoes. In short, everything necessary for the outfit of both sea and land forces. I have it on good authority that the cargo cost seventy thousand pounds in gold in England; that the ship was sold there for fifty thousand pounds, and that ten thousand pounds more were expended on her in Havana."

"Another pleasant little piece of intelligence is, that a most elegant and costly set of prior furniture in paper mache, suitable for an 'illustrations and honored President,' has been found on board the Cumberland. It was intended as a present to Jeff. Davis from his admirers in England. Another set, intended for ex-Senator Mallory, the fifth Secretary of War, was also found on board."

The Union State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford on Wednesday, was large and able. The Hon. Jas. K. Pratt presided. Governor Buckingham and the whole of the present State officers were re-nominated by acclamation, and without debate. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention, and specially instructed to support President Lincoln for re-nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The bark Rogers, from Kuregawa, Japan, has arrived with advice to Jan. 1st. The Tycoon's palace at Yedo was burnt on Christmas day, and on New Year's day eleven large streets in the wealthy business quarter were destroyed, besides numerous adjoining back streets. Loss estimated to be five hundred houses of the better class.

Thompson Arner, the oldest native-born citizen of Carlisle, Pa., died on the 8th inst.

The California Legislature, after an able debate, have by an immense vote declared in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidency, and against slavery as the parent of rebellion. The full proceedings have just arrived, and prove the growing popularity of the Administration among the people of that State.

The Copperheads in Congress.
That philosophic and patriotic journal, the Boston Transcript, is moved to express the following sentiments by a perusal of recent debates in Congress:

It is astonishing on what a small capital of thoughts and phrases the Copperheads in Congress are now trading. It is hardly a year ago that they were arrogating to themselves all the profound constitutional learning in the land, on the strength, we suppose of being the special recipients of the stores of wisdom circulated by the New York Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge; but now they confine themselves, with pitiable poverty of resource, to a few worn out party catch-words, to the repetition of half a dozen demonstrated fallacies to unheeding ears, and to an occasional growl or two as some new measure of their opponents wakes up their slumbering rancor and malice.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VA., February 15.—Operations for the enforcement of the Rebel conscription law are tending to create a sad state of affairs in certain portions of Virginia.

In the neighborhood of Pendleton county there has been organized a band of armed citizens, termed by the Rebels the "Swamp Dragons." This band not only resists conscription, but attacks Rebel scouting parties wherever and whenever they can get an opportunity to do so. In several late encounters, Rebels got the worst of it.

It is a fact that small bands of Rebels are much afraid of the "Dragoons," as the latter prove to be the sharpest kind of shot-ers.

Our scouts are very active and constant in the move, thereby preventing Rebels from enforcing the conscription in counties adjacent to our lines.

By last accounts Gen. Early was still at or in the neighborhood of Harrisonburg. A portion of his command is at Woodstock. Between Rebel guerrilla parties, and detachments of Regular Rebel Cavalry used in the manner of scouts, and of armed bands of citizens who have been driven from their homes and who will neither come within our own lines, or go to that of the enemy, but who make it a practice to plunder from all persons, our troops have constant employment furnished them in hunting these parties up and running them off and catching them wherever they can.

Re-enlistments Increasing.
The President's recommendation, so wisely adopted by Congress, that the time for re-enlisting veteran volunteers be extended to the 1st of March, has greatly increased the numbers and efficiency of the army. Large numbers of old soldiers are daily re-enlisting in the Army of the Potomac, and, in many cases, for the South and West.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDERS.—General Butler has issued an order forbidding the sale of liquors in his department, to be drunk on the premises, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment at hard labor. He has also ordered that all estates in the department which are abandoned or now unoccupied by rebels shall be turned over by the military commanders to be taken possession of by the superintendent of negro affairs or treasury agents.

TO YOCALISTS, SPEAKERS, &c.—As your voice and lungs are much taxed, and often get out of order, by colds, coughs, &c., try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box, sold by A. D. BUCHANAN.

THE CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—According to the first official report made to the Pennsylvania Legislature this session, there are about twelve hundred miles of canal in the State, having no less than 750 locks, and employing in the aggregate about 8,000 boats, the greater portion of which are owned by private individuals.

THE CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.—The Chicago Tribune of the 15th says that the previous day was probably the busiest day the city ever saw in the provision market. In bulk and box cars alone no less than four million pounds, changed hands, besides several thousand packages of pork, lard, &c.

The London Times has at last confessed that its hostility to this Republic is based on jealousy of its growing power. It says: "While the Republic was overtopping and overshadowing us, while it stretched its limbs and raised its tones to the scale of a giant, it was impossible but that our sympathy with it should be weakened. To wish the United States to retain their integrity, or now recover it, would be to wish our own abasement, and our own destruction."

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—New are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken on occasion require.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe announces the safe arrival there of twenty-six of the Union officers who escaped from Libby prison, at Richmond, on the 15th inst. About twenty-five others, who escaped at the same time, were re-captured, among whom was Adjutant Snell, of the Sixth Maryland regiment. Three other Union prisoners, who escaped from Danville, Va., have also arrived at Fortress Monroe.

On the 14th inst., a skirmish occurred two miles east of Brentsville, Va., between a scouting party of about fifty of the 13 Pennsylvania cavalry and a number of guerrillas. Major Larnier, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. Several of the guerrillas were either killed or wounded.

The Springfield, Mass., armory turned out twenty-five thousand seven hundred muskets last month—the largest number ever made in a single month. There are two hundred thousand on hand.

The total cost of the Monitors, built and being built, will be \$22,150,000. Twenty other monitors—light draft—are building at a cost, each, complete, of \$450,000, all designed for inside work—river and harbor defence.

Explosion and Loss of Life.
A Boiler Passes through Eleven Buildings.—The Troy Times has the following in reference to an explosion at a paper-mill in Schuylerville, N. York, about a week since:

"This explosion proves to be one of the most destructive boiler accidents that ever occurred in this vicinity. Indeed, we doubt if a parallel can be found to the eccentric and fearful course which the mass of iron, live coal, hot water and steam pursued on this occasion. Usually the explosive force is expended in an upward direction. This paper mill boiler moved horizontally, with fearful velocity, passing like an iron clad ram, or a combination of two hundred pound shot, through eleven buildings, wrecking them as completely as if an earthquake had toppled them over. The calamity took place at two o'clock on Saturday morning, when many of the structures were filled with slumbering occupants, all unconscious of danger; and it is really wonderful that scores of people were not killed and wounded. Thus far, only two of the victims have died, but several others were injured."

There were two large boilers in the paper-mill. A fireman took charge of the steam apparatus at midnight, receiving directions to allow the pressure to run down from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and ten pounds. At two o'clock, just as he had passed the mouth of the east boiler to attend to the other, the former exploded, knocking him down—the steam pouring across the spot where he had been standing a few minutes before. The boiler with a terrific report, started from its place in the mill, taking a northerly course, and passing through the following buildings, all of which except the last were demolished: Buchanan & Bullard's paper-mill, a shed attached to it, Mr. Dwyer's shoe store, Dwyer's house, Lane's saloon, Farley's tailor shop, the Union store, J. Henry's harness shop, the postoffice, Smith's jewelry store, and Mrs. Merriam's house. The boiler halted within a few feet of the bed where Mrs. Merriam was lying.

"As the village was shaken by the explosion, intense excitement ensued. Mr. J. Farrell, who was in a house nearly opposite the scene, describes it as terrific. Awakened by the deafening noise, looking from the window and seeing an entire block of buildings as he could gaze, in ruins he thought the end of the world had surely come. But, with others, he hastened to aid the sufferers, taking them from the ruins and removing them to Mr. Farley's house, which was made into a hospital. Mrs. Dwyer was killed in bed. Mr. Dwyer lying by her side, so badly injured, that he died in half an hour, at Potter's Hotel. Mrs. Lane was badly injured, and is not expected to live. Her child had a limb broken. The pecuniary damage by the calamity cannot be much less than \$100,000."

MORRISTOWN CITY, N. C. Feb. 9.—On the 27th ult., Colonel Jourdan commanding Sub-District of Buford, made another dash into Jones and Quallow counties, N. C. for the purpose of surprising and capturing detachments of cavalry near Swansboro and Jacksonville. He returned on the 29th, having been entirely successful; the expedition being a complete surprise to the Rebels. He captured about thirty prisoners (cavalry), including one lieutenant, a large number of horses, arms and equipments, and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition, property, &c. His command, consisting of detachments of the 158th New York, 9th Vermont, 12th and 13th Cavalry, in all about 300 men, marched about one hundred miles in about fifty hours. He met with no less whatever. This has been one of the most successful raids that has occurred in this vicinity for some time past, and reflects great credit upon Colonel Jourdan, Lieutenant Theodore F. King, Jr., J. C. Gerard and Henry M. Connelly of Colonel Jourdan's Staff, acted a most conspicuous part in this brilliant dash.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.—A proclamation lately issued at New Orleans by Gen. Banks, in relation to the coming election in Louisiana, contains the following:

It is a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration to civil government. Let them participate in measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law.

The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our government confers upon its people.

REMARKABLE HOLD ON LIFE.—Major Geo. N. Lewis, of the 12th regiment, is in town. His remarkable wound promises to heal, and his life will be saved. Not one man in ten thousand would survive such a wound. It was a caustic shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his collar bone and his shoulder blade, and splintering his spine. It did not displace the vertebrae, which would probably have ended his life suddenly but it has left a hole through him and it is said that even now a stick can be passed through it. A number of pieces of bone have been taken out.—Hartford Times.

FIRST LINK OF THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.—San Francisco papers of the 17th ult., notice with much exultation, the ceremonies attending the opening of the business, on the previous day, of the railroad to San Jose, fifty miles in length, which has just been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000, forming the first section on the Pacific slope of the great contemplated railway across the continent. The prospects are regarded as being extremely flattering.

HAVE WE ANY COLDS AMONG US.—Yes, many colds, hoarseness, sore throats, coughs, &c., all of which may be cured in one day, by using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—25 cents a box; sold at A. D. BUCHANAN'S.